SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

DRYING PLANTS.

DRYING PLANTS.

Mr. Leo H. Grindon gives some timely hints for preserving specimens for the heroariam. Plants, he says, dry very variously. Some require not a moment's trouble, others demand patience. Now and then the case is hopeless, and we are constrained to fall back upon the pencil, and prefer drawings, colored ones if possible. Grasses and their alines, most kinds of ferns, plants that resemble heather, "everlastings," the mature leaves of shrubs and trees, call for only the minimum. Those which trees, call for only the minimum. the patience, and can be managed only derable experience with easy ones,

try the patience, and can be managed only after considerable experience with easy ones, are plants like the hyroath.

To scure the best results, obtain first half a dozen pieces of stout miliboard, cut to about eighteen inches by tweive. Then gather together a hundred oid newspapers, and fold them square to about the dimensions of the miliboards. Four or five yards of common white cotton wadding, a score of sheets of thissue paper, and as many of blotting paper, all test paper, and as many of blotting paper, all the same size, complete the apparatus. One of the boards serves for the foundation; on this lay a newspaper, then a piece of wadding, and upon this place the specimen intended to be dried. The cotton being soft and retentive, every portion can be laid in a proper and natural way, including the petals of the flowers. A newspaper above, two or three if the specimens have thick stems, and so on, till the specimens have thick stems, and so on, till specimens have thick stems, and so on, till shall be deposited in the way of the first. specimens are sticky or hairy, or of a mit the wadding seems likely to adhere the watching scens likely to an are en, before depositing them on it, introin half sheet of the tissue paper. A heavy t must be put on the top of all, sufficient sed the specimens in the wadding; then to embed the specimens in twenty-tour hours. Heave the whole to rest for twenty-tour hours. All the papers must then be changed, dry ones being put in their piace; and if the plant seems to throw off a very considerable amount of moisture, such as will render the wadding quite damp, change the wadding also. A second and even a third change is desirable, at the end of two or three days or a week, and when this is made introduce the blotting paper, pressing again till everything is perfectly flat, and the specimens are absolutely dry.

Such is the simple process by which Mr. Grindon has succeeded in the art of preserving the colors and forms, not only of robust and tractable plants, but of the most delicate, and very many of the obdurate. Every petal, every leaflet, retains the form it had in life, and nine specimens cut of ten keep their colors excellently. To insure the keeping of color, it is

To insure the keeping of color, it is time can be spared, to change the bloting paper many times, and to dry it thoroughly selore the fire, but this need not be done this ter the third day from the beginning.

SOME RESULTS OF MUSCULAR TRAINING.

In answer to several inquiries as to the value of rowing, riding, waiking tricycling, boxing, ricket, etc., as healthful exercises, Knowledge aps: "It will probably sound paradoxic." Her the stress we have laid on the necessity the stress we have fail on the necessary exercise, to say that we consider each one use exercises, as pursued by specialists, many bad for the development of a well ortioned and thoroughly leadthy frame, for instance, any first-class eleven at et; select, if you please, an eleven sach as ment of the chest as compared with k, and he generally has round shoulders

CLIMATE ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS. A correspondent of Knowledge, writing from ape Colony, points out several facts showing to marked influence of climate on plants and animals. Plants, he says, feel severely the change in their usual habits which takes place they are transpianted from Europe to Airica. The Curator of the Botanical as at Grahamstown states that this is dly the case with regard to fruit trees. constitution of the tree on which they are grafted, and acclimatize readily. Ordinary deciduous trees behave very irregularly also. Sometimes they will pull through, sometimes they die, but the first cuttings never appear to thrive Evergreens are not affected. Birds take to the change of season well, if one may judge by the few European sparrows which have been introduced. European dogs gener-ally die. Imported oxen and horses appear to do well, provided they receive the same amount of care which they experience at home. Cats

EXPERIMENTS WITH DISINFECTANTS. A series of experiments has been made by Herren Wolfibugel and Von Knorre with a view to explaining a fact observed by Koch, viz., that oil solutions of carbolic acid are far inferior to aqueous solutions, of the same concentration, in disinfectant action. For a disinfectant action, the same concentration, the same full action, it was the able to fection to have full action, it must be able to fully penetrate the object treated; and water, by virtue of its greater capillarity, has donot-less the advantage over oil in this respect. Again it was observed that carbonic acid was Again it was observed that carbonic acid was more freely given up by carbolic oil in water than by carbolic water in oil. This may be accounted for by the greater solubility of the acid in oil. How far this peralimity of oil, and its less tendency to penetrate porous solid bodies and to mix with liquids, is to be regarded as the cause of the tractice, of the cause of the inactivity of carbolic acid in oil solution canno yet be measured, since one cannot tell how of and water behave with regard to giving ap carbolic acid to minute organisms. The pathor considers, however, that oil should not, acid where one aims at killing, within twenty four hours, fungi adhering to water-containing bodies, solid and liquid, whether as spores or bacilli.

MAGIC PHOTOGRAPHS.

Magic whotographs, in which the image is de-Magic chotographs, in which the image is developed by tobacco-smoke, have been lately supplied in various tobacco shops on the European Continent. A cigarette monthpiece is provided, and with it are sone white photographic papers about the size of a postage-stamp. One of the latter is placed over a lateral orifice in the monthpiece, and a sliding piece drawn over it. After smotling, one finds the image on the paper. La Nature explains the process. A small photograph, prepared on chloride of silver bajer, as usual, but without intensifying is put in a solution of bichloride of mercury where it pales and disappears. The bichloride of mercury changes are photograph. bichloride of mercury changes the photograph partly into white chloride of silver, and partly into protechloride of mercury, also white, making the image invisible. The image may be brought back by action of hypochiorite of sola, or of aumoniacal vapors. Tobacco smoke, as containing the latter, does very well. The principle of magic photographs was in-dicated by Herschel in 1840.

USES OF THE BLUE GUM TREE.

The people of the south of France are greatly impressed with the efficacy of the Eucalyptus Globulus, or blue gum tree, in fever and rhemanatism, for which latter disease they wear branches laid over the ancece. The manufacturers of Cannes, says a recent writer "use it largely in soaps and per-fumes, and one preparation, a toilet vinegar, is the most exquisitely perfumed and retresh-ing thing of the kind I have ever met with. It seems a pity our chemists do not make more use of a tree which has many capabilities, both as a febrilage and a healthy perfune. The tree grows luxuriantly all along the Riviera, and more particularly in the neighborhood of Cannes.

ALCOHOL FROM POTATOES. The manufacture of alcohol from potatoes by means of hydrochloric acid is carried on enmeans of hydrochloric acid is carried on tirely in Germany (according to Le Genie Civil)

as follows: The potatoes are introduced into apparatus in which they are treated with steam at high pressure; then saccharification is effected with hydrochloric acid, and the excess of acid is neutralized with carbonate of soda. The cooled mass is submitted to fermentation in vats, then distilled. When saturation has been reached, the residues may, without inconvenience, be employed as food for cattle.

A NEW BLEACHING PROCESS. A NEW BLEACHING PROCESS.

At the last meeting of the British Chemical Society an interesting paper was read on a new process of bleaching. The basis of the new process consists in generating the chlorine which is the bleaching agent by the electrolysis of dilute hydrochloric acid or a chlorine salt solution. A low battery power gave the most satisfactory results in the experiments. The method adopted consists in passing the cloth to be bleached, for example Turkey red cloth, through sea water between two

the right of cutting block-lee for export from its surface. Some blocks have already arrived at the latter place, and as the quality of the ice has been found to be good, large shipments may be expected. The glacter is about 120 semate miles, and as the distance from its border to the sea is only a couple of miles, the ice may be obtained very cheaply. A similar attempt to utilize the glacier Folgefonden was made some ye vis ago, but failed, owing to the blocks in their down-ward course repeatedly breaking through the wooden bore or conductor in which they were slid down to the sea.

TRIUMPH.

From The Cesiury.

The dawn came in through the bars of the blind—And the winter' dawn is gray—
And said: However you cheat your mind,
The hours are flying away.

A ghost of a dawn, and pule and weak— Has the sun a heart, I said. To throw a morning flush on the cheek Whence a fairer flush has fied I

As a gray received that is fading white Was the check where i set my kiss; And on that size of the bed all night Death had watched, and I on this.

I kneed her lips, they were half spart, Yet they made no answering sign; Death's mand was on her failing heart. And his eyes said; She is more.

Faint day and the fainier life awoke,
And the night was overpost:
And I said: Though never in life you spoke,
Oh, speak with a look at list!

person living what is scientific and speculative with what is oractical and political. In very different directions he has made his mark and achieved solid species. The last of his character and work no doubt hes in its scientific side. In the method, secrety and patience of his conservations he evidences the true spirit of the Eaconian induction. He cannot, as cacer did in his day, take all himan knowledge for his province, but no man letter on derstands the relationships between various departments of knowledge or has made himself a specialist

great powers more feit than in the region of bankers, it has say "every man is a debtor to his profession"; and Sir John has acquited this debt very rolly. He has made two great landmarks in the history of banking which will always be associated with his name. One of these is the bank holiday; the other, the institution of the clearing-house of country banks, by which the benefits long known in the city of Lonion were extended to all parts of the country. All the bonors that the banking world could confer upon him have been liberally bestowed. He is the president of the Institute of bankers, with its two thousand members, and holds the peculiar and remarkable position of honorary secretary of the London Association of Bankers. He is thus the medium between the banks and the Government and the chosen exponent of the views of bankers in relation to divergement. Then, he has instinated a system of examination for bankers. or barners in relation to be vertiment. Then, he has instituted a system of examination for bankers cierks corresponding to the Civil Service examinations. Sir John was a member of the international Comage Committee appointed by Government, and he is the author of a great variety of papers in manerial literature.

SEALS.

SEALS.

The seal as affixed to letters, has a claim for consideration in the fact of its historic interest. The seals of Senuacierit and Cheops are yet extant, together with a multitude of ancient signers both of the East and West, and our letter seals are probably their lineal descendants and relatives of the official legal and reyal seals still affixed to documents. As symbols of power they were, no doubt, affixed upon a missive to forbid its opening by an unauthorized person, and their significance would be generally regarded. The early Christians used the sacred devices of the dove, the fish, the anchor and the lyre; and the monks of Durham, becoming possessed of a seal on which was figured the head of Jupiter Tot ans, had engraven beneath it the name of good King Oswald, thus sanctifying it to the uses of the Church. In England, before watches were worn, the seal was attached to the wrist, forming, in fact, a pendant to a bracelet. Shakespeare's signet has his initials, "W. S.," and a true lover's knot—a device which has led to the supposition that it was given to him by Anne Hathaway. Mary Queen of Scois had a seal with the arms of the three familions upon it, and the use of this formed a count of the indictancul against her. Another ring of interest, which may possibly have been used as a signet, is the cameo ring in the possession of the Thyrne family, which is said to be the identical one tiree by Queen if Izabeth to the Earl of Essex.

This is only one of a thousand signets of historic interest that are still preserved. The "bugest thing" among these belongs, as a matter of course, to America, and was presented to President Pierce by some citizens of San Francisco. Upon this was febresented a kind of summary of Californian his-

thing "among these belongs, as a matter of correct to America, and was presented to President Pierce by some citizens of San Francisco. Upon this was represented a kind of summary of Californian history and a number of devices, such as a grizzly bear and an enraged boa. Without it was engraved the President's name, and in its interior parts were small cases containing specimens of various native ores. The weight of this precious gift was something like a pound! The materials impressed have been nearly as varied as the shapes of the signets impressing them. Gold, silver and other metals were anciencily in use, and even prepared earths or clays. Common wax was, of corres, most prevalent before the introduction of sealing wax, a compound of hac and other materials invented in the sixteenth century. White wax was used by Othol. of Germany and by many of our monarchs. Rofus, however, very appropriately alopted red. Blue is the rarest of tints; green was favored by the emperors and patriarchs of the Fast. At present, vermition wax is most common, but should the method of sealing letters be revived, we may expect, with the resources of modern chemistry and the diversity of modern tastes, a polychromatic range of hues unknown to former ages.

"Vat ees your name?" inquired a German grocer of a new customer. "My name is Cox," was the repry. "How was dot sapeldt?" "Will, Cox!" "Yah, yah; das welss fet schon; but how you shpeldt dot x?" bersieted the puzzled Dutchman.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The French Judicial Oaths Bill.—This bill came up for discussion in the Chamber on the 26th uit, and the choice had to be made between three courses. Bishop Freppel and the keactionaries advocated the maintenance of the oath, with the infliction of fines on recalcitrants. The Government recommended a dispensation for persons entertaining or affecting scruples; and the committee proposed a uniform secular cath, or declaration. M. Jules Roche, in a trenchant speech in tavor of this last course, inverghed against Roman Catholicism, as having for centuries airested human THE FRENCH JUDICIAL OATHS BILL.-This the Descriptions advocated the monitoreases of treatment of the towermount of a dispensation for sevenes entertaining or affects of the towermount of a dispensation for sevenes entertaining or affects of the towermount of the tower solution. A low battery power gave the most satisfactory results in the experiments. The method adopted consists in passing the cloth to be bleached, for example Turkey red cloth, through sea water between two rows of carbon rollers, the upper row being connected to one pole, and the under row to the other pole of the battery. The rollers are caused to rotate slowly, and thus pass the fabric from one end to the other. Hypochiorite is formed, and on subsequent immersion in dilute hydrochloric or hydro-fluoric acid the cloth is effectually bleached.

NOVEL UNDERFORMATION. is formed, and on subsequent immersion in dilute by drochloric or bydro-fluoric acid the cloth is effectually bleached.

NOVEL USE OF GLACIERS.

The enormous glacier Fonor Svartisen, on the Senien Island in Norway, which is the northermost of its kind in Europe, will shortly, says Nature, be made the object of a remarkable cuterprise. It appears that a number of speculative merchants in Bergen have obtained the right of cutting block-liee for export from its surface, some blocks have already arrived at the

A clear bright face, a gent thoughtful eye, bearing both has vears and his learning "lightly as a han who has harded nearly every province of the mode," Sir John Lubbock hardly strikes you as a base who has liveared nearly every province of the mode, as invaded nearly every province of the mode, that a monthly publication devoted to Christian benchmark, as the mode of the year. They advise, as a remedy for these evils, that a monthly publication devoted to Christian benchmark as the mode, as the mode, as the mode of the year. They advise, as a remedy for these evils, that a monthly publication devoted to Christian benchmark as the mode, as the mode of the year. They advise, as a remedy for these evils, that a monthly publication devoted to Christian benchmark as the mode of the year. They advise, as a remedy for these evils, that a monthly publication devoted to Christian benchmark as the mode of the year. They advise, as a remedy for these evils, that a monthly publication devoted to Christian benchmark. people with most gratifying success.

The Record (London) says: "With Protestantism as such, Pere Hyacinthe holds no communion. He avows that Protestantism will do nothing for France. He considers that the error of Protestantism is that it places the conscience alone in the presence of the dead letter of the Bible. Speaking in support of dogmatic Catholicism, he says, addressing the Protestants, 'Make your own religion for your self, and when you have made it one day, begin the same thing over again ever, nor time.' He remarkable success. He is one of the best known are in some cases "educated" to such a first they are not able to survive the The only chance of getting them to by gratting, when they berrow the ution of the tree on which they are larged character in public and private life. First out all, ST John is abacker, as was his father to the first cuttings never appear to Evergreens are not affected. Birds the change of season well, if one tony of the European dozs generated in the first cuttings never appear to Evergreens are not affected. Birds the change of season well, if one tony of the European dozs generated in the first change of season well, if one tony of the European dozs generated in the change of season well, if one tony of the European dozs generated in the change of season well, if one tony of the European dozs generated in the change of season well, if one tony of the few European dozs generated in the change of season well, if one tony of the few European dozs generated in the change of season well, if the distinct of the first change of season well, if one tony of the few European dozs generated in the change of season well, if the same thing over again every morning. He members of parliament, holding one of the most of tendency few men have such a spoties, honorable and distinct the first the chief of Protestants. The part is the chief of Protestants. The end in the fore that the Pope in this respect is the chief of Protestants. The end in the fore that the Pope in this respect is the chief of Protestants. The end in the fore that the Pope in this respect is the chief of Protestants. The end in the fore that the Pope in this respect is the chief of Protestants. The end in the fore that the Pope in this respect is the chief of Protestants. The end in the fore that the Pope in this respect is the chief of Protestants. The end in the fore that the Pope in this respect is the chief of Protestants. The end in the fore that the Pope in this respect is the chief of Protestants. The fore that the Pope in thi will find themselves at home there. The positive reforms for which fere Hyacinthe pleads are the rejection of the doctrine of infallibility, that bishops be elected by their own elergy and people, that the celebration of the liturgical offices and the reading of the Biole shall be in French, that permission to marry be granted to the elergy, and that the practice of confession be restricted. As to the future prospects of this movement, it is somewhat difficult to judge of them by present results. One thing, however, is to be noted, that no prominent French ecclesiastic has joined Fere Hyacinthe, and the whole burden of the movement rests upon him alone. Did he but set before himself as his great purpose in life, not the idealistic reform of a victous system, but the actual bringing of souls to Christ, he would find that the living fire would teach thousands the actual bringing of solits of Christ, its value find that the living fire would teach thousands of hearts and lips and he would be taking part in, and, with God's blessing, influencing a movement supported not by hundreds but by thousands of his countrymen."

Dr. French, the Bishop of Labore, The New-Fork Observer remarks, has been given the war medal for Alebanistan for having monistered under fire to dying soldiers during the cam-paign of 1879-81. The filishop of Auckland, New-Zealand-Dr. Cowie-has received two war medias, namely, the Indian Mutiny medal, with a clasp, for the final siege and capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent actions of Ally-guage, Rooycah and Bareilly, and the frontier war medal for the short but sanguinary war medal for the short but sanguinary Umbeyla campaign in the winter of 1863-4. A Bombay elergyman, the Rev. Mr. Allen, was given the war medal in 1841 for his services in the field during the campaigns of that and the the field during the campaigns of that and the preceding year. None of the English papers, however, seem to remember that a few months ago the Key, J. W. Adams, a chapian attached to the Cabul field force, was awarded the to the Cabul field force, was awarded the Victoria Cross for having at the battle of Killa-Klazi extricated a number of lancets who with their horses had fallen into a flooded ditch. The chaplain had to wade in water up to his waist to drag the horses off of their drowning riders, and performed his gallant feat under a hot fire, having ultimately to run for his own life, when the swordsmen came in feat under a bet lire, having ultimately to run for his own life when the swordsmen came up and captured his horse. Dean Bradiey, of Westminster, it should be added, recently ex-pressed views about war very much like those held by Moltke. The German strategist thinks that a war is an element, in the order of the that "war is an element in the order of the world ordained by God, for in it the noblest virtues of markind are developed." In somevirtues of markind are developed." In something of the same spirit Dean Bradley told the Westmirster volunteers that he took a deep interest in "the great game of war, because it had done so much to develop human character." and added that "he was probably the only dean in the Church of England who had gone through position drill and fired at the target." The collection of statistics for their annual

report has been begun by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In their circular the Society say that the parishes that adopted the "systematic offering plan" last year showed an increase in their contributions over those of the preceding year of 64 per cent. The names of the contributors are desired. The following questions are asked in the circular:

1. What permanent openington is there in the What permanent organization is there in the Parish which aids the work of the General Parish which aids the work of the General Missionary Society of the Church ! 2. What is the scope and method of its work? 3. What result has been attained for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1882, for Dumestic Missions, for Foreign Missions, or for both together? 4. Does the organization or plan of work embrace the Sunday and or plan.

tions have been taken for the Society at the services during the year? What sermons or addresses have been delivered in the Parish on Mission work during the year? 7. What is the number of communicants? 8. What is the number of parishioners? (of which in the Sunday-school, how many?) 9. What gross amount was raised in the Parish for all Church purposes during the way war?

A Hindoo paper, published in Bengal, speaks as follows of the excellence of the Bible: "It is the best and most excellent of all English books, and there is not its like in the English language. As every joint of the sugar-cane, from the root to the top, is full of sweetness, so every page of the totle is frangal with the most precents instruction. A portion of that boos some yield to you more of sound morality than a thousand other treatises on the same subject. In short, if any person studies the English language with a view to gaining wis-dom, there is not another book which is more

evangelist, is preaching successfully at Day-ton, Onio. His method of preaching was deemed rather forbidding at first, but is now liked. There have been some conversions." Several persons sufficing from discuse have presented themselves to be healed. Mr. Barnes

Chicago has two German Congregational

CURLENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

CURLENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

Sympathy ought to take far more frequency than it does a hearers form. The claim to a permitary recompense for our pastors is not denied, and the last quarter of a century has witnessed a train advance in this respect. Salaries have been made more adequate to the wants of ministers, but yet in many congrugations they are still inadequate to a pastor's needs, however frugal the appointments of his household. Many men are living constantly under the pressure of financial cares, and these errors will intrude upon them in hours which should be free for earnest and undevided study. Not a few pastors by the gift of a hundred datagy. Not a few pastors by the gift of a hundred datagy. Not a few pastors by the gift of a hundred datage, not have a load of anxiety removed of which those possessed of wealth cannot conceive. At this season, to many ministers the opport mity for a vacation wonly tantalizing. Where with is a man to travel or find lodgings of the cheapest character, who starts every time the door believings from the fear of a message for money from the bucker, grover or coal merchant? It is a good thing to give internally for great insettations, but a few hundred delians dutributed amon needy pastors would make more happiness than many themsands given to great public enterprises.—[The Baptist Weekly.]

We maintain that a theory of inspiration which exhausts its force in the statement that the Bible contains a revelation from God without itself being one; that a theory of the Atonement which denies its sperificial, in order to assert purely its moral quality and influence; and a theory of the future life which holds out to the suner in some form a hope of probation beyond death, are not Evancelical theories. They are essentially Unitarian and Universalists, and fall oniside of the line which, by common understanding, divides between the Evangelical and unevangelical bodies. We are contrained to take this position, because, from the most careful study we are able to give to the life and eaching of the Saviour, we are driven irresistably to the conviction that He believed and taught as to these three doctrines, for substance, what the Ortho-We maintain that a theory of inspiration which to the conviction that He believed and taught as to these three decrines, for substance, what the Ortho-dox churches have netieved and taught; while de-nouncing as fatal error their opposites. If any man can prove that Christ taught or tolerated a loose inspiration, an atonement of moral influence solely, and a probation after this life, we shall be ready to revise our position. The Congregationalist.

In his recently published volumes of reminis-In his recently published volumes of reminis-cences of Oxford and Oxford men diffy years ago, the key. T. Mosley ventures to make one criticism of the work of the eminent teacher Thomas Arnold, whom Dean Stanley has so enthusiastically por-trayed. According to Mr. Mozley Arnold had in-tense energy and an ever-present sense of the fact that he had a work to do in the world, but failed to perceive just how and in what definite lines, that work was to be done. "He had but scant practical aim; the result was that his extraordinary impul-sive, not to say explosive, power sent his men in all directions." Without doing injustice to Arnold, there must certainly be said to be some truth in this criticism, as proved by the subsequent distory of the "Broad Church" school of Engisch thought. It is not enough for a teacher to have great entha-Missions, for Foreign Missions, or for both together? 4. Does the organization or plan of work embrace the Sunday-school, whose members must be the future supporters of the Missionary Society? 5. What Parish collections of the School Times.

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. HIGH PRICE OF FISH-SPRING LAMB LOWER-VEGE-TABLES AND FRUIT.

All kinds of fish are in full supply this week, but on account of the increased demand from the vari-A German correspondent of The Churchman

A German correspondent of The Churchman
says that in Bavaria the Government has always been willing to grant State support, but that the Ultramontane, or so-called "patriot," majority in the Legislature has never been willing to admit such an item into the budget. Roman Catholies and Protestants are solid for 75 cents a dozen for the smaller ones; for the large size \$1 50 a dozen is readily given. Hard crabs are \$3 50 a hundred; frogs' legs are 50 cents a pound, and the favorite whitebait is also 50 cents a pound, and the favorite whitebait is also 50 cents a pound. Green turtle is 16 cents a pound; terrapins (diamond-backs), are \$24 a dozen; the smaller terrapins (diamond-backs), are \$24 a dozen. Bluefish (large) that the Ultramontane, or so-called "patriot," and the favorite whitebait is also 50 cents a pound. Green turtle is 16 cents a pound; terrapins (diamond-backs), are \$24 a dozen; the smaller terrapins (diamond-backs), are \$24 a dozen; the smaller terrapins (diamond-backs), are \$24 a dozen; the smaller terrapins (diamond-backs), are \$25 a dozen.

Chicket Soup.

Raked Binefien. Port Wine Sauce.
Sweetbreads with Tomato Sauce.
Sweetbreads with Tomato Sauce.
Sweetbreads with Tomato Sauce.
Young Beets, Bohen Onlone. Eng Plant.
Reast Dank with Green Peas.
Chicket and Lettice Sauce.
Cheese. Hard Water Crackers.
Put Pudding. fee Gream. Cake.
Fruit.
Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES,

Curcum Soure—in boiling chasens for salads, to, the broth (water in which they are boiled) as he used for soup. When the chickens are to be revest whole, such, and the in a cloth. To the broth, id rice, and one thinly sheed onion. But thirty

The rector of St. Faul's Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, who believes it is bad air and not poor sermons that make people inclined to sleep in church, has had an inzenious ventilator placed in the church, and now expects the undivided attention of his congregation.

The Rev. James D. Eator, of Andover, is to go to Chithahua, Mexico, as a missionary of the American Board, but his departure is postponed till October. He regards the field there as a very promising one.

The Maine Universalists at their annual convention passed a resolution declaying that it would be wise for the State of Maine to provide for the addition of at least \$100 worth of books to the library of the State Prison.

The Rev. C. B. Calloway has been chosen to succeed Dr. Park of in the editorship of The New-Oricans Christian Advocate.

Cheston has two German Congregational

Mock Duck. - Take a round steak; make stuffing as for turkey; spread the stuffing on the steak, roll if up and the it; roust from buil to three-quariers of

POTATORS A LA LYONNAISE.-These are much POTATORS A LA LYONNAISE,—These are much sumpier than the name implies. Rab a lump of good butter over the inside of a clean, smooth, slightly-warmed shiller, thru in some cord build potators cut up, and perper, sail, a little chiopped parsies and perhaps the least let of outen very fine. Shake from time to time, and see that they do not brown. "Fried white" in the accepted sing in fashionable bettles for this mysuffection in the art of points one time.

into milk until very soft; place in a steamer some well greased cups; put in each a spoonful of batter, then one of berries, steamed apples, or any rance convenient, cover with another spoonful or batter and steam twenty minutes. This pudding is delicious made with fresh strawberries, and eaten with a sance made of two eggs, half a cup of butter and one cup of sugar, beaten thoroughly with a cup of boiling milk and one cup of strawberries.

GENERAL STONEMAN'S QUAINT HOUSE.

years ago. I was quite a young man then, and had recently made a march across the continent to assist General Kestrey and Commodore Stockton to make a conquest of California. I was a heatenant of the First Dragoons then, and my company had been ordered out from Les Angeles to San Gabrie Misson on a little business connected with some of Colonel Fremont's volunteers, who were camped at the Mission. It was then I first saw this piece of land and fell in love with it. It was wild, open, gravely land, and bore little resemblance to what you see how. Young as I was—this was thirty-three years ago—I resolved to make my home here. It was more than twenty years afterward before I was more than twenty years afterward before I was able to carry out my determination. But I did so at last, and here I expect to hve and die."

before I was also to carry the action of the I did so at last, and here I expect to hive and die."

It is a little more than ten years since General Stoneman and his family took up their abode at Los Robles. At that time it was a widerness of seruo oaks, cactus and sagebrush. He had about \$6,000 capital, and with this he proceeded to carve him out a home. He owns about 600 acres of land, a little more than hair of it in unitivation. He has about 200 acres of Mission grapes, which are unsurpassed for vigor and beauty in the world. He has a large orange and lemen orchard, some of the trees nearly twenty years oid, which were planted by the former owner of the place. His orange groves are as handsome and as prolific as any in the South. A notable peculiarity in the ranch life of General Stoneman is his treatment of his employes. He seems to have a lopted a real old-fashioned patriarchal system. His ranch hands are mostly natives, born upon the blace, and all are what are commonly termed "Californians." Unlike most large rancheros in that region, General Stoneman does not, and never has, employed Chinamen to work his vineyard and fruit orcuards. Instead of this he keeps up at least three little villages or groups of cortages hocated near aprints of water in different portions of the ranch. In these cortages reside the thirty or forty men and boys with their families. He allows each family a plot of ground to grow their vegetables, such as potators, fripless peppers, melons, etc. and furnishes employment to the heads of each family the year round. These people reverence the General and never call him by any other name than that of "Podrone"; in fast, it is doubtful whether eral, and never call him by any other name than that of "Padrone" in fact, it is doubtful whether more than half of them know his name, although they have lived ten years in his cambiograms. He as just and king to all, and never finds any difficulty in obtaining help, even in the busical time of the vistage. His hespitality is proverbial through all that region, and his "latch string is always out. His eldest son, Cornelius, age nineteen years, is a bound somewhere in Sectis machine short in San is an inmate of one of in or near this city.

AN ENRAGED SON.

From The Landon Speciairs.

Sig.—A verbat inaccuracy which occurs in a passage cited by your critic last week, from "Cartyle's Journey through fretand," having reference to my father. Dr. Cooke Taylor, deprives it, I think, of its roal significance. With your permission I will make the necessary correction, and point out its bearing on the subject. One sentence quoted runs thus: "Strange dialect of this man a Youghal native, London had bittle altered that; immense, lazy gurgling about the throat and palate regions, speech coming out at last not so much in distinct moves and youghles, as in continuous condition. From The London Specious

an usua.

POTATORS A LA LYONNAISE.—These are much support that the control of the lyonnaise and the lyonnaise and the lyonnaise and the lyonnaise and the lyonnaise are much me to time, and see that they do not brown, and the lyonnaise are more than to time, and see that they do not brown, and the lyonnaise are more than the lyonnaise and the lyonnaise are more than the lyonnaise and the lyonnaise are as the lyonnaise and the lyonnaise are as the lyonnaise and the lyonnaise are as the lyonnaise and lyonnaise are as the longer of the large and lyonnaise and the lyonnaise are as the lyonnaise pance.

A PARABORS HAROUT—Until the tenderest particular that the large and lyonnaise pance.

A PARABORS HAROUT—Chuill the tenderest particular that the large and lyonnaise pance.

A PARABORS HAROUT—Chuill the tenderest particular that the large and lyonnaise and lyonna